ROOSEVELT STIRS DENVER.

GREAT RECEPTIONS TO HIM THERE AND IN OTHER COLORADO TOWNS.

Heavy Rain Has No Effect on the Enthusiasm to Carry Colorado for the Whole Republican Ticket-Roosevelt's Day in the State Shows the Administration's Strength There.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 25.—The McKinley and Roosevelt campaign is sweeping over Colorado with a rush that is astonishing those who have thought that it would take years for the State to recover from its flop to Bryan four years ago. Senator Wolcott believes that Colorado can be carried for the whole Republican ticket from President McKinley down. The state of mind which the State has shown to-day in its reception to Gov. Roosevelt has gone a great way to show on what he bases that belief.

Denver has seldom seen any such demonstration as that with which the Governor of New York was greeted to-night. It was but a repetition on a larger scale of a cheering and acclaiming reception that had followed him from the very edge of the State. Towns that did not allow a man to wear any emblem of his loyalty to the Republican party four years ago have given the closest and most respectful attention to men who have become the advocates of the policy of the McKinley Administration at home and abroad. These same towns have come to the meetings by the thousands. They have decorated their public buildings far from the route by which Gov. Roosevelt was to pass through them. They have hung out banners and the lithographs of President McKinley in the windows of houses that are miles from any place where any visitor who came with the Governor might see them. They have made the day a public holiday and occasion of rejoicing. Most of the stores in

all the smaller towns have been closed. Denver has been beside itself all night. There was a rain falling when the Roosevelt special with the Wolcott special attached to it rolled into the Union station in Denver, but though it quickly increased to a pelting storm, there was no dampening of the ardor of the Republicans of Denver. They had arranged an escort of about a hundred of Roosevelt's comrades of the Spanish war to meet him at the escort him to his hohorseback. The escort proved more than a mere guard was a needed protection of the Governor from the greeds affection of a great mob that filled Sixteenth street for blocks

a densely packed, bobbing multitude unde brellas and hats. About the hotel the crowds grew more and more dense until the police had to go to the Governor's aid and help him reach the side door and get into his room. The corridors and the tairways were crowded to the danger point. The appearance of any one identified as being with the Roosevelt party was the signal for a

wildly desirous to lay hands on him. With

the escort he fairly had to force his way throug-

the streets to the hotel. As far up and down

as one could see through the rain there was only

with the Roosevelt party was the signal for a succession of ratting cheers.

A great parade hadabeen planned to precede the three meetings at which Gov. Roosevelt spoke. The rain increased so steadily that though more than 2,000 men appeared at the County Committee headquarters and clamored for torches with which to march the managers refused to start the parade. Instead, as many volunteers as could be secured were sent about the city announcing that the meeting which was to have been held in the open air on the State Capitol grounds was to be held in the Windsor Hall.

The first meeting to which Col. Roosevelt

State Capitol grounds was to be held in the Windsor Hall.

The first meeting to which Col. Roosevelt was held in the Coliseum Hall. It is a big famplitheatre, used in the past for prize fights, and has a capacity of \$.70c people. It was so full that police closed the doors fifteen minutes before thoy. Roosevelt's arrival. The Rev. Dr. Uzzell presided. When he rose and pointed to the sturdy figure of the Governor, piloted by Senator Wolcott, pushing through the crowd at the door, that audience, as if after drill for months in the action, rose and climbed chairs and whooped. The Governor and the parson stood in front of them shaking hands and laughing, and after a whils the parson took advantage of a lull to start his introduction.

of a lull to start his introduction.

He had apparently hardly started when he broke off and asked abruptly: "Would you rather hear me or Col. Roosevelt?" For the first time in fifteen years, as the parson made sad confession, a Denver audience went candidates, so that they would not make it impossible for a sincere man to accept public office. He told of the remarkable success attained by the Democratic Administration of Mr. Cleveland in bringing impossible for a sincere man to accept public office. He told of the remarkable success attained by the Democratic Administration of Mr. Cleveland in bringing disaster to the trusts and incidentally to every form of industry and thrift in the United States, and there was a laugh and a whoop and applause that lasted for thirty seconds. He told the story of the country's rise to prosperity and honor under the Administration of President McKinley and at the mention of the President's name the crowd climbed cha'rs again and Col. Roosevelt led three clears for the head of the ticket. The Governor took occasion, to the extreme delight of his audience, to jab at Mr. Croker and the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, of whom the Governor said that he was a characteristic candidate of his party, insanuch as he stood on a platform of anti-expansion and of love for organized labor, and was known throughout the State as an ardent expansionist and the most feroclous elemy that the labor unions had in the State.

The Governor asked the friend of the laboring man to explain why it is that manufacturers are leaving the Genublican State of Massachus. ing man to explain why it is that manufacturers are leaving the Republican State of Massachusetts where the labor laws are of actual benefit to the laborer, to go to the Democratic State of North Carolina, where the laboring manufact be treated like a bond slave. He cited

up and applauded him as inclividuals.

From the Coliseum the Governor went to the Windsor, where Col. Curtis Guild was asking the voters of Colorado what they thought of a parity that only two years ago decared in its State platform in Colorado for United States control of the Philippines and now deplored the Republican purity's folly and shame in advancing along the same line.

For a few minutes the Governor carried on Col. Guild's argument, and then, while the audience almost angrily shouted for more, hurried on to the Broadway Theatre, where an audience of 3,000 and more were listening an audience of 3,000 and inore were listening to Senator Lodge and John Proctor Clarke. Mr. Clarke had just got the audience to a red-hot frame of mind by his tenderly sareastic tribute to the patriotism of those who are doing their best to make the people of the United

States fear and hate the Regular army when Col. Roosevelt arrived.

Governor opened with an appeal for the support off the whole Republican ticket by the voters of this State, but espainly to support Senator Wolcott in his fight for reelection to an office in which he did honor to himself and the State which he represented.

Then the Governor turned to a letter which Gov. Thomas of Colorado addressed to him through the newspapers to-day. His answer to Gov. Thomas was received by the audience in the great theatre with outbursts of applause. The Governor's slowly pronounced decaration for the gold standard was accepted with every bit as much approval and enthusiasm as had greeted his appearance on the stage. Gov. Roosevelt said:

Gov. Roosevelt said: "I have just received

Gov. Roosevelt said: "I have just received a letter purporting to be from the Governor of your State, written upon official paper, requesting me somewhat at length to state my position on the currency question, and asking why I should not state it in Denvary, we want

take, and therefore stand with us, not alone as Republicans, but as Americans. [Cheers and applause.]

"Now, as your Governor seems to be in a questioning mood, I will suggest to him certain question. He seems to have much interest in my opinions. I have no earthly interest in his. But I am interested in Mr. Bryan's opinions, or, to be more accurate, his lack of opinions on certain subjects. [Laughter,] Let your chief executive write an open letter to Mr. Bryan, asking him whether he does or does not approve of the trampling under foot by the very man who nominated him, from North Carolina and Kentucky, of the doctrine of the 'consent of the governed, concerning which he assumes to be so anxious in the Philippines. [Cheers, laughter and prolonged applause.] Let your Chief Executive get a definite expression of opinion from Mr. Bryan as to why he should talk at such length about self-government when one man is an American soldier and the other a Tragal baudit, and yet he should never venture to onen his mouth, never venture to pay one word on behalf of his fellow Americans, some of whom have fought under the American flaggland been wounded in its defence, and many of whom were born as free as he was, but who happened to be of different color. [Applause.] Let your Chief Executive rut these questions to Mr. Bryan and see if he will answer them with as absolute trankness as I have answered; and I will say now that, unless he has hem with as absolute frankness as I hanswered; and I will say now that, unless he answered; and I will say now that, unless he has better luck in getting an answer than those gentlemen who have questioned Mr. Bryan hitherte, he will wait some time for a reply I may add that unless he has better luck than seems probable he will not even get an answer if he propounds to Mr. Bryan the same questions he has propounded to me, [Laughter.] This incident is now closed, and I hope to vernor Thomas will look hack upon it with the same satisfaction that I feel."

Lively Recentless for the Governor at Greeles Boulder and Other Places. DENVER, Col., Sept. 25.-Gov. Roosevelt be gan his day in Wyoming by a sunrise horseback ride with former Gove nor Barber. The appearance of the horses when they came back showed what sort of a ride it had been, for though the nornings Wyoming has had in the last few rears, the horses were steaming wet. The iovernor told of meeting ten miles from the ity a man who had herded cattle with him on the Little Missouri fifteen years ago. Gov. Barber told the rest of the story Roosevelt had forgotten how to ride after the lapse of fifteen years, and thought his cutaway coat and stiff collar stamped him as having reverted to the tender oot stage, and then now the cattleman tried to ride the Governor down. The cattleman turned up at the train and verified the story, not only by his words but or the appearance of himself and his horse. There were flecks of mud on the Governor' or head, but the ranchman looked as though e had been under a shower bath of mud.

for shead, but the ranchman looked as though he had been under a shower bath of mud.

Senator Warren, Marshall Hadsell, Col. Foote of the First Wy ming and all the others of the pleasant company who had made the Governor feel good in Wyoming were left in Cheyenne to rejoice over the work he had done for them. They told him this story to indicate what he might expect in Colorado:

There was a pioneer festival in Cheyenne three weeks ago and excursion trains were run from all the country round. One of them came from points on the Colorado and Southern from Boulder to Greely, and included a lot of folks from Longmont, where only thirty-nine votes were counted for McKinley in 1868, and where incidentally the only political organization to-day is a McKinley and Roosevelt Club with 900 members. The folks on the excursion got to talking politics on the way up to Cheyenne and the Democrats began to offer bets that a poll of the train would show that there were three Bryan men on the train for every McKinley man. The Republicans took the bets and the count showed 143 McKinley passengers to 140 Bryan passengers.

The places of the wyoming statesmen were taken by Senator Wolcott and a small trainload of Colorado folks. With them were Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and his wife. Senator Welcott's party brought with them a finely finished leather mail pouch with an inscription complimentary to Cov. Roosevelt and the date. It contained the mail for the Governor and his party which had accumulated at Denver up to the time the welcoming party left.

At Greeley, the great potato-raising town, there was the first opportunity to see how enthus and the first opportunity to see how enthus astic the Colorado Republicans are over the outlook for the coming election. They are filled with the idea that Colorado is going to be carried for the Republican ticket and that just such a whooping campaign as Senator Wolcott has static! to-day will make the victory a decisive one.

In the first place there were 400 people from Denver in the Greeley station yards. They had Denver in the Green's state of the come out from Denver with the famous Cook Fife and Drum Corps simply to make sure that the Governor of New York should know it at the had arrived. They whirled around the Minnesota in successive flying wedges until Senator Welcott came out and made a touching appeal to them to give the Greeley folks a chance at the candidate.

Then for forty minutes there was such a meeting as it was worth the while of those Denver people to have come sixty miles to see. The meeting was in Lincoln Park and the speakers stood on a high band stand about which more than 3,000 enthusiastic men and women were assembled. It should be remembered that colorado is again one of the States in which women vote. rom Denver with the famous Cook

were assembled. It should be remembered that Colorado is again one of the States in which women vote.

The cold for of Wyoming proved to have been but the outer edge of a storm that extended over as much of Colorado as was visited to-day. Gov. Roosevelt spoke with the gray overcoat which has become familiar in his New York campaigning, tightly buttoned up about his throat. The eagerness of his audience to seize every point had its immediate effect on him and his ordinary vim was perceptibly heightened. Resting his foot on the rail of the platform, he set forth his statement of the reasons why the intelligent, red-blooded and aggressive voters of the United States should indorse the Administration of President McKinley and see that its success was repeated in the next four years.

Senator Lodge followed up Gov. Roosevelt's argument on the foolishness of imperialistic talk, based on proportion of 38 of a solder to every 1,000 of people in this country. "If there is an 1 act of the combination composing the opposition party which is still a armed about the tyranny of the part of a solder of the United States, as represented by the statement of Gov. Roosevelt, let him be reassured. If the Democrats and Populists of the country are afraid of the armies of the United States, I will say to them that there are enough Republicans in this land to protect them at all times. [Cheers.] That army which they hold up as an instrument of tyranny is now serving you and serving all of us, supporting the flag in the Philippines (Cheers.] These islands belong to the United States, and the army is upholding our authority there. They are keeping down the rebellion. They are keeping the rebellion out of the territory of the United States. [Cheers.]

down the repellion. They are seeping the bellion out of the territory of the United States. [Cheers.]

"It may not seem to you so, but the question of the tariff is as much of a question now, let me tell you, as it ever was, and the assault of our opponents is directed toward it just as much as it is directed against the flag in the Orient. The material interests of this great country are at stake. We want you to vote for prosperity at home and we want patriotism at home. We want the flag that was holsted in honor to be kept up for all time."

Senator Wolcott brought forward the candidates for the State offices. He told the people to look at them and observe that they were not Anarchists or biatherskites but clean-cut, square-looking men.

After the train had started one very excited woman veter lumped off the rear platform of the Minnesota. She landed in a heap, rolled over once or twice, and then stood up, shaking out her skirts with one hand and waving a handkerch ef at the retreating train with the other.

"When we have women with sand like that

on the currency question, and asking why I should not state it in Denver as wall as in New York, in Chicago and Milwaukee. Launther, It is perhaps, unusual in the Chief Executive of a State to attempt to dictate to a visitor within that State the subject upon which he shall speak I am not aware that such a course has ever been followed before, but most certainty there is no question that my opponents can ask which I am more willing to answer. In no matter what portion of the I nion it be put. (Cheers I I will first suggest to the Governor that hereafter he will do well for an in the control of the letters of acceptance of ac

when Mr. Bryan raised as paramount an issue which involves the honor of the flag, are incapable of hesitating as to which they will take, and therefore stand with us, not alone as Republicans, but as Americans. [Cheers on DEPARTMENT STORE of the property ON DEPARTMENT STORE ISSUE, SAYS

CHAIRMAN M'GUIRE.

Official-Differs With Bryan, Too

About Paramount Imperialism, but Then a Candidate Can Burke His Platform II He Wants To-Didn't Cleveland Do It? The Hon. James K. McGuire, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, admitted yesterday that there was a great difference of opinion between the Hon. John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, Richard Croker's candidate for Governor, and the other members of the Democratic party in this State and nation as to the paramount issue in this campaign. Mr. Stanchfield in his canvass thus far has devote i himself entirely to trusts and department stores and has let "imperialism" alone. Yesterday it was brought to the attention of Mr. McGuire that at the famous ten-dollar dinner which the Democratic Club gave in the Metropolitan Opera House on Jefferson's birthday, 1899, Mr. Stanchfield made a red-hot expansion and "imperialistic" speech. Chairman McGuire has hitherto declared that Mr. Stanchfield stood squarely on the party platform, but yesterday he admitted that the candidate for Governor was away off on some of its planks

"What if Mr. Stanchfield did speak in favor of expansion," he said. "Mr. Stanchfield seems to believe that the trusts are the paraseems to believe that the trusts are the paramount issue in this campaign. Why shouldn't he? There are precedents which justify him in doing so. Why, in 1892 Cleveland was nominated on a certain platform, lie went ahead after the nomination and made a platform for himself, and he was elected on it, too. During the canvass he did not pay any attention whatever to the platform which was adopted by the convention. If Mr. Stanchfield thinks that he ought to make the trusts the main issue in his campaign he has a perfect right to do so. Anyhow, the Democratic party made the trusts a very important issue at the Kansas City Convention and they did at Saratoga, too.

Mr. McGuire went on to talk about Mr. Stanch field's attacks on department stores. Mr McGuire said that he did not agree with Mr Stanchfield. "are not trusts within the meaning of the Kan-eas City platform. They are the result of nat-ural industrial development, and there is no

sas City platform. They are the result of natural industrial development, and there is no way to prevent the combination of capital in such ventures. All that the Democratic party seeks to prevent is the formation of illegal combinations, and the department stores are not, in my opinion, illegal."

Mr. McGuire said that what he considered to be an illegal trust was one like the corporation which controls steel whe and nails. Mr. McGuire explained that he was the treasurer of a Syracuse company which he believed to be a legitimate combination and which deals in nails. This company bought a whole lot of nails and had them in stock. Soon after the purchase was made the price of nails was reduced, so that the competitors of Mr. McGuire company were able to buy their stocks lower than he had done. Therefore, the McGuire regards as illegal. He seemed to be very bitter about it.

Mr. McGuire didn't like to discuss the differ-

concern lost money. This Mr. McGuire cards as illegal. He seemed to be very bitter about it.

Mr. McGuire didn't like to discuss the differences which exist between Mr. Stanchfield and the other gentlemen interested in the Democratic campaign as to paramount issues. He was very ready, however, to say that Mr. Stanchfield was all right on other questions. He said that he had received a certificate from a labor organization in this town saving that Mr. Stanchfield was all right, and had got a special mention from it on account of his course in the Legislature. Mr. McGuire looked up this certificate and found out that Mr. Stanchfield once voted for a Bake Shop bill.

As a matter of fact, althouga the Democrata have been trying to conceal it, Mr. Stanchfield doesn't take any stock in anti-imperialism, which is the official paramount issue of the campaign on the Democratic side, and he can't talk it because he is on record as having been outspoken in favor of President McKinley's policy of expansion. When the Democratic managers asked him to pay attention to this plank of the platform, Mr. Stanchfield was down in black and white and there was no way to overcome it. Up to yesterday, however, there had been no official admission on the part of the campaigners that Mr. Stanchfield was not in perfect harmony with all of the planks of the platform on which he is running.

BRYAN'S MILITARY CAREER Gen. Alger Answers the Assertions of Some of the Candidate's Friends.

St. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 25 .- "Some of the Demogratic papers are trying to make out." said Gen. Russell A. Alger, in the course of a general conversation this evening, "that Col. Bryan is one of the martyrs of the Spanish-American War, that he was allowed to go to of the Administration and that once in the field he was held back through jealousy on the part of the President that he might become a war hero and possibly more powerful as a rival in popularity and distinction among the people

"Now, there is just about as much truth to all that talk as there is substance to the Democratic issues in this campaign. At the time Mr. Bryan was inspired with a desire to go to war it was under the second call for volunteers. Nebraska had had its quota within two hundred mem or thereabouts, and so when there was a request from that State to send another regiment there was no expectation that it would be granted, as a full regiment would give Nebraska, a small State, about one thousand more than its quota. At that time I was unaware of the ambition of Mr. Bryan to go to war.

"While the matter was pending, Senator Allen of Nebraska came to me and declared that the Administration would not allow Nebraska to send any other regiment because Bryan would be honored by the Governor, who was going to appoint the free silver champion Colonel of the regiment. When the matter was presented in this way I laid the facts before the President. The result was that the Second Regiment of Nebraska was immediately accepted and when organized added to Gen, Fithiugh Lee's command, which was being held in reserve for emergency or garrison duty.

"Col. Bryan complains, or at least his newspaper friends claim for him, that he did not get a chance to display valor. He should remember that he got into the war at the latter part of the second call; also that of the 250,000 armed men in the field for duty, 136,000 asm to active service or left this country. All these men were probably just as eager to fight as Col. Bryan but were compelled to forego the pleasure of taking a shot at the Spaniards. I have no desire to belittle Col. Bryan similitary career, but his friends should confine themselves to facts when they undertake to discuss the subject." all that talk as there is substance to the Demo-

LEAVE BRYAN FOR M'KINLEY. Allan Mclane of Baltimore for a Sound Cur-

rency-Mr. Strange Turns About. BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.-Allan McLane, prominent young attorney of Baltimore, brother of Robert M. McLane, State's Attorney for the city, and nephew of the late Robert M. McLane, once Governor of Maryland, former member of Congress and Minister to France under Cleveland's first administration, has declared his intention of supporting McKinley and Roose-

his intention of supporting McKinley and Roosevelt.

Mr. McLane, who was very zealous for the Democratic ticket in the State and city last fail, was requested to take the stump for Bryan and Stevenson by Chairman Murray Van Diver of the Democratic State tentral Committee. In reply Mr. McLane said he could not make speeches for the Democratic ticket because he intended to vote for McKinleyand Roosevelt. In explaining his stand, he said that he had supported McKinley four years ago on the currency question and thought the same was the paramount issue this year and that the cry of imperialism was but a cloak to hide the real subject. This reply created something of a consternation at Democratic headquarters.

LaPonte, Ind., Sept. 25.—The Hon. John Strange of Grant county, one of the Indiana delegates to the Chicago Convention which nominated Bryan in 1896, has announced his withdrawal from the Democratic party and his determination to vote for McKinley this year. He supports the Administration in all its actions. Strange has a strong personal following throughout the State.

Romen Republicans Hold a Mass Meeting. The women Republicans who are associated with the National Commercial and Industrial with the National Commercial and Industrial League held a mass meeting last evening at 737 Broadway. The room was crowded with men and women. Mrs. Cornella S. Robinson pre-sided, and speeches were made by Miss Grace White of New York, Mrs. Emma Beckwith and Mrs. Helene Becor Tonjes of Canton, Ohio. All of them made most enthusiastic speeches which were vooiferously applauded.

Big Republican Meeting at Plainfield. PLAINFIELD, Sept. 25.-Arrangements are complete for the monster Republican mass complete for the monster repudician mass meeting to be held in Music Hall to-morrow evening. The chief speaker will be the Hon. George L. Barbour of Hartford, Conn., a per-sonal friend of Attorney-General Griggs, at whose request he was assigned to New Jersey, Gov. Voorhees and United States Sepator Kean of Elizabeth will also address the meeting.

PROSPERITY THE ISSUE. So Says Secretary Wilson, Who Has Been Cousulting Obto Farmers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.-James Wilson of Iowa Secretary of Agriculture, arrived in Chicago to-day and spent several hours at Republican headquarters consulting with Vice-Chairman Payne. Secretary Wilson is on his way to Topeka, Kan., where he will make an address before a good roads convention on Thursday. Concerning the political situation the Secre-

tary said: "I have been in Ohio during the past week and find the Republican party in splendid condition. I met a large number of farmers there, and they tell me that they do not want a change, but are satisfied with general prosperity as now enjoyed under the present Administration. Prosperity seems to be the only issue in Ohio—the tariff, the silver question and other issues being a secondary consideration. Since 1896 Ohio has enjoyed wonderful prosperity, and I am convinced the Republican ticket will go through by an increased majority. Prosperity is the issue everywhere, and the same conditions that prevail in Ohio are general all over the country. In my State, lowa, we expect to give a much larger majority than we did in 1899. No one need have any fear as to how that State will cast its electoral vote." and find the Republican party in splendid

FRENCH OPINION OF OUR PLAN. Idea of Giving China an Opportunity of Self-Reform Not Well Received.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Sept. 85 - The Temps to-day declared that the American reply to the German proposals in regard to China is not well received by the press of the country. It says that the idea tunity for self-reform passes all bounds and adds that American optimism must be more dense than solid.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS MEET. The National Army Not to Admit Veterans Who

Served Only in the Philippines. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25. The National Army of Spanish War Veterans began its second annual convention in Washington to-day. Gen.

3. Warren Keifer, the Commander-in-Chief, presided. At the night session amendments to the constitution were discussed. It was practically agreed that as there was no real war in the Philippines, soldiers who enlisted after the cor clusion of the treaty of peace would be included in the property of the conduct negotiations with other organizations looking toward consolidation. nual convention in Washington to-day. Gen.

Porto Rico Wants \$2.500,600 From Cuba. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 .- Gov. Allen of Porto Rico has filed against Cuba a claim for \$2,523,518.88. co has hiedagins tools a claim for \$2.25.05.05.
representing money advanced by Porto Rico to
Cuba in obedience to royal decrees and orders
during the reriod beginning April 21, 1871, and
ending Oct. 10. 1598. The papers were sent to
the War Department by Gov. Allen. They will
be turned over to the Cuban officials and a report on the claim made to Gen. Wood.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 .- The Census Bureau has given out the population of the following

cities for 19:0: Fort Worth, Tex., 26,688; increase, 8,612, or 15.65 59.13 per cent. Wheeling. W. Va., 38,878; increase, 4,856, or 12.62 per cent.

North Atlantic Squadron Coming Here.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 .- Orders were issued by the Navy Department to-day for the North Atlantic squadron, with the exception of the Texas, to proceed to Tompkinsville. The squadron is at Newport. The Texas will go to Norfolk. The Indiana and the Massachusetts will leave the rest of the squadron at Tompkins-ville and proceed to the New York Navy Yard

issued to-day: ssued to-day:
Second Lieut: Nathaniel Chambliss, Eighth Infantry, from further treatment in the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, to Fort Snelling, Acting Assistant Surgeon William M. Hendrickson, from Fort McDowell, Cal., to Fort Flagler, Wash., relieving Acting Assistant Surgeon Stephen Wythe, ordered to San Francisco for duty in the transport service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25. - These army orders wer

First Lieut. Clement A. Trott, Fifth Infantry, as signed to Company E of that regiment. These naval orders were issued:

Lieutenant Commander J. M. Helm, from the Six-centh Lighthouse District to the command of the teenth Lighthouse District to the command of the Dorothea. Lieut. W. L. Howard, from the Office of Naval In-

napolis as waten and pivision officer.

Ensign W. G. Roper, from the Independence to the Solaco.

Ensign L. C. Palmer, to duty on the Indiana.

Naval Cadet W. E. Ferguson, from the Torpedo Station to the Dorothea as Watch and Division Officer.

Naval Cadet H. L. Wyman, from the Torpedo Station to the Dorothea as Watch and Division Officer.

Naval Cadet W. S. Case, from the Yankton to the Dorothea as Watch and Division Officer.

Naval Cadet W. McEntee, W. E. Bricker and H. K. Gage, from the Torpedo Station to the Vicksburg as Watch and Division Officers.

Naval Cadet C. P. Snyder, from the Torpedo Station to the Annapolis as Watch and Division Officer,

Naval Cadet J. A. Kimberly, from the Massachusetts to the Annapolis as Watch and Division Officer,

Naval Cadet J. J. Hyland, from the New York to the Annapolis as Watch and Division Officer.

Surgeon F. B. Stephenson, from the Patimore when out of commission to examination for promotion at the Washington yard, thence home and wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Bell, relieved from additional duty at Norfolk Hospital and to continue duty on Vixen.

JERSEY CENTRAL LINE BLOCKED.

Newark Bay Drawbridge Gave Out and Loca Passengers Travelled by "Scoot." The main line of the Central Rail road of New Jersey was cut in two for nearly six hours ves-Jersey was cut in two for nearly six hours yesterday morning by the breaking down of the drawbringe across Newark Bay. The Baltimore and Ohio and Jersey Central mail trains meantime were sent around over the loop line by way of Newark to Elizabethport, Passengers for the intervening stations had to wait in Jersey City until there were enough to justify an extra train. Then a "scoot" was sent cut; that is, a train consisting of two day coaches drawn by any old engine, which pulls them as that is, a train consisting of two day coache drawn by any old engine, which pulls them a far as desired up the line and then pushes them

Robert Dunlap, the hatter, disposes of an estate of \$400,000 in personality and \$5,500 in realty by his will filed for probate resterday realty by his will filed for probate resterday, His widow, Amelia N. Dunlap, Charles E. Kestor, Arthur R. Lawson and G. C. Henry are named executors. With the exception of several small bequests the whole estate is to be held in trust during the life of the testator's widow, she to have the income for life. At her death the estate is to be divided into five parts and put in trusts for his five children, with remainder over to the issue of each child. The children are: Minnle D. Baker of Orange, N. J.; Wilzam Allen Dunlap of Chicago, Grace D. Lengon, Mary D. Bradshaw and Eagne Baker. Zien are: Minne D. Baker of Crance, N. J. Zam Allen Dunlap of Chicago, Grace D. nson, Mary D. Bradsbaw and Fannie Baker Map-Johnson of London.

Steinway \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

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price.

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BOLD COURSE BY GERMANY?

SHANGHAI REPORT THAT KAISER IS READY TO MAKE WAR ON CHINA.

Forts Commanding Shanghat and Territor Along the Yang-tse-Klang to Be Seized if Leaders of the Chinese Revolt Are Not to Be Delivered by Count Von Waidersoe Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 26 .- The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post in a despatch, dated

"Field Marshal Count von Waldersee is expected to arrive at Taku to-day. It is understood that he will immediately present an ultimatum demanding the surrender of five leaders of the anti-foreign rising, a few hours' grace signified war will be declared "Germany, taking advantage to the fullest

of her position as the only power warring with

China, is expected to seize Wusung and the Kiangan arsenal, so as to enable her to dominate Shanghai, and also to seize the Kiangyin forts commanding the Yang-tse-Kiang. will be quite possible for her with force here, aided by fleet, to effect this. It is also regarded as possible to seize the Chinese fleet, including the valuable new cruisers. Failing this Germany will, at least, occupy all of the Kinngsu provnce north of the Yang-tse-Kiang, thereby controlling the north bank of the river at its mouth and establishing a strong claim to the hinterland, including the northern half of the Yang

"France will support Germany. Such a policy will be a most serious menace to British interests, and prompt action is necessary to prevent the coup. There is reason to believe that the ultimatum was prepared here."

The correspondent adds: "This is not a Shanghai rumor, but is reliable information. It will probably be confirmed by the Foreign

Nothing approaching confirmation of the Post's despatch has been received from other correspondents in Shanghai, and there is nothing from European sources to indicate that Germany intends to plunge headlong into such an enormous undertaking as declaring war single-handed against China. In the light of the information available here the report is incredible.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News quotes an official personage as saying that the Cabinet did not intend Germany's proposal to be interpreted as insisting upon the surrender of the ringleaders of the anti-foreign revolt, but merely as an expression of her opinion on the subject and as an argument by which she sought to explain her concrete proposal to instruct the representatives of the Powers to designate those who were unques tionably guilty. The official added that for the present Germany did not want more than to ascertain who the ringleaders were, for if this was not ascertained she would run the risk of for the outrages.

A despatch to the Daily News from Pekin dated Sept. 18, says it is persistently maintained that the Emperor has left the Dowages Empress and is now at Tathung, 150 miles west of Pekin.

A St. Petersburg report says the Russians under Gen. Sacharoff captured Chalanchen on Sept. 12, scattering 5,000 Chinese and capturing six guns.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Pos states in reference to the reported departure from Pekin of M. de Giers, the Russian Minister and the subsequent denial of the report, that a misunderstanding occurred owing to telegraphic delay. M. de Giers had left and the troops had begun to leave when the Government decided not to evacuate Pekin Instructions to the Minister and military commander to remain were sent, but did not reach

THINK WE WILL BE ISOLATED. Opinions of German Officials on Our Attitude

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. the German proposal that the Ministers at Pekin select those guilty of the outrages against oreigners and puntsh them before peace peace tiations are opened. It is added that President McKinley will not trust Minister Conger, as the

latter is politically his opponent. The officers think that the United States will now be isolated so far as China is concerned. It is stated that the British and Japanese anewers will be favorable to the German proposal. It is believed that the American troops will be obliged to return to Pekin soon after leaving

Russia and Japan were received yesterday. It is said that Russia assents to the German proposals in principle. Japan's answer is still nore emphatic in expressing approval of the German plan

They Will Be Divided Between Pekin and Tientsin and Intermediate Points.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. Paris, Sept. 25 .- Gen. Voyron, the commander of the French forces in China, cables M. Lancesan, the Minister of Marine, under date of Taku Sept. 22, that the Franch troops disembarked the previous day and headquarters were established at Tientsin. Gen. Voyron immediately assumed command of the expeditionary forces. He reports that the artillery will be divided between Pekin and Tientsin. The 18th Marines will be stationed along the roads between these two places. The 17th Marines will be stationed at Pekin, while the 16th Marines will leave that city and take station at Tientsin. The Indo-Chinese battalion will also remain at Tientsin. Gen. Voyron gives details of the attack by the Allies on the Peitang forts, from which it appears that it was a mere reconnoissance. The Chinese promptly surrendered. The allies had 100 wounded as a result of explosion of mines.

GREAT BRITAIN'S REPLY AWAITED. All Other Powers Have Answered Germany

-Russia's Annexation of Territory.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 26 .- All the English corre spondents in Berlin concur in saying that Great Britain's reply to the German proposal concerning China is the only one now awaited. Russia and Japan, it is stated, have assented n principle. This is interpreted as meaning that they disassociate themselves from the idea of demanding the surrender of the orimnals preliminary to the negotiations, though approving of an investigation to discover

Russia's so-called annexation of Manchuria attracts little notice. Such information as to obtainable, indeed, does not indicate the annexation of more than the relatively small area affected by the military operations along the Amur River. The annexation of this territory has been regarded as a foregone conchr-

TUAN DECLARES FOR WAR.

Report at Shanghal That He Has Sent Out Notice That More Fighting Is to Come. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 26 .- A despatch to the Standard from Shanghai says that Chinese officials there report that Prince Tuan has issued a secret edict in the name of the Downger Empress informing the authorities throughout the empire that the court has decided to continue the war against the Powers at whatever cost. The edict threatens that any official who does not support the Manchus will be beheaded as a traitor, his family destroyed and the tombs of his ancestors demolished.

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WITHDRAWAL ORDER SENT

ALL OUR TROOPS SAVE A LEGATION GUARD TO LEAVE CHINA.

Instructions Cabled to Gen. Chaffee-The -About 1,800 American Troops Will Be Retained at Pokin as a Legation Guard.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 .- Adjutant-Gen. Corbin at 12:35 o'clock this afternoon signed the order to Gen. Chaffee directing the imme-diate withdrawal from China of all the American forces with the exception of a legation guard, to consist of one regiment of infantry, four troops of cavalry and one light battery of artillery. The order was immediately sent to the telegraph room for transmission to Gen, Chaffee. Gen. Corbin gave out the following statement in regard to the instructions to Gen. Chaf-

Instructions of the Secretary of War were cabled to Gen. Chaffee to-day that, pending negotiations for the settlement, a legation guard of one regiment of infantry, four troops of cavalry and one light battery of artillery under the command of Gen. Chaffee will remain in Pekin for the protection of our Minister and American Interests and that the remainder of Gen. Chaffee's force, along with staff officers not required, stores and material, will be sent to Gen. MacArthur at

material, will be sent to Gen. MacArthur at Manila."

The order of withdrawal includes all the marines in Pekin and elsewhere in China. Instructions to send them to the Cavité Naval Station were telegraphed by Secretary Long to Rear Admiral Remey this afternoon.

Directions were also cabled to Gen. Chaffee to confer by telegraph with Gen. MacArthur in regard to the transportation of the troops from Taku to Manila.

The instructions sent to Gen. Chaffee to-day were prepared about a week ago and have been in the possession of Adjutant-Gen. Carbin since then awaiting notification as to their transmission. The President has delayed directing the despatch of the instructions until he received information that certain conditions had been complied with and that no new complications requiring the presence of a large force in China were likely to occur. Having received attestactory assurances in regard to these matters there was no occasion for further delay. At 12:05 o'clock this afternoon, Gen. Corbin received a telephone message from Secretary Corteiyou, at Cantou, saying that "the President directs that the order new go forward." Helf an hour later the order was signed by the Adjutant-General and sent to the military telegraph office for transmission.

Gen. Corbin said that he had no idea how leng it would take to get the American forces out of China. That would be arranged by Gen. MacArthur and Oen. Chaffee is left the selection of the regiment of infantry, the squadron of cavalry and the light battery to be retained. The Quartermaster's Department has been expecting the order to Gen. Chaffee is left the selection of the regiment of infantry, the squadron of cavalry and the light battery to be retained. The Quartermaster's Department has been expecting the order to Gen. Chaffee to withdraw a portion on this troops from China, and Col. Rird has arranged to have the transports Sunner, Indiana and Warren at Taku within a week. These vessels will be ample to transport on one trip the total force to be sent to the part

ers and that peace negotiations should proceed without reference to the action of the Chinese Government in this matter. Japan's posi-tion, as interpreted from the official advices received here, is that Germany's proposition to punish the Boxer leaders could not be car-ried out, as it depends for success largely on their willingness to surrender themselves to the Powers.

the Powers.
France and Russia, the Government believes, are in accord with the stand it has taken, but no official explanations of the attitude of those two countries has reached the State De-

those two countries has reached the State Department.

The Government has heard by telegraph from one of its officers in the East the report that Prince Tuan, the Boxer leader, has been promoted to be Grand Secretary of the Chinese Empire. The information was sent merely as a roport, however, and the officer who transmitted it could not vouch for its accuracy. From what the authorities here say it is evident that Prince Tuan would not be acceptable to the Government of the United States.

In one of the communications received by the State Department from 14 Hung Chang, it was stated by the Chinese diplomatist that he had suggested that in addition to Prince Ching he should have associated with him in conducting the peace nexotiations Gen. Jung I.u. as commander of the Chinese forces in Pekin, would be disqualified to act as a negotiator.

There is authority for the assertion that Seth Low, of New York, is being considered by the President for appointment as one of the plenipotentiaries to assist Minister Conger in the conduct of the peace nexotiations. It is not the conduct of the peace nexotiations.

by the President for appointment as one of the plenipotentiaries to assist Minister Congar in the conduct of the peace negotiations. It is not likely that John W. Foster, former Secretary of State, would be appointed as one of the plenipotentiaries even if he wanted the office, and Mr. Foster said to-day that he would not take it in any circumstances. His close connection with the Chinese Government, notably in the peace negotiations after the Chinese-Japanese war, and the fact that he is acting as counsellor of the Chinese legation here, are deemed sufficient by the authorities to disappead to the commissioner to China. Will probably not be appointed one of the American commissioners to negotiate peace, but will be designated as a counsellor or as the secretary of the commission.

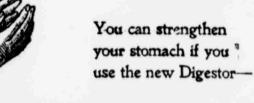
designated as a counsellor of as the secretary of the commission.

Several despatches have been received at the State Department from Mr. Rockhill, but the officials will not say whether it is true, as reported from Berlin, that Mr. Rockhill and Minister Conger have accused the Empress Dowager and the Emperor Kwang-su of directing the attacks on foreigners to be made. From the reticence displayed on this subject and the fact that Minister Conger is known to be of the opinion that the Chinese Government was directly concerned in the attack on the legations, it is reasonable to suppose that he has made the accusation reported from Berlin and has perhaps been joined in it by Mr. Rockhill, who has been making an investigation of the part played by Chinese officials in the anti-foreign uprising.

played by Chinese partial played by Chinese news. He has not received any advices from his Government. Mr. Wu and the acting Secretary discussed the reported appointment of Prince Tuan as Grand Secretary of the Empire. Mr. Wu explained that the office is an honorary sinecure, but became of considerable importance if occasion deconded. There was no corresponding office in other countries. In Mr. Wil's opinion the report of Tuan's appointment is not true, as the place has never been occupied by a prince of the blood royal.

In a telescram to the State Department John Goodnow. United States Consul-General at Shanghai, says that the consular body there having heard that the Taotal of Shanghai, who had been very friendly toward the foreigners in the recent troubles, was to be replaced by a notorious anti-foreign leader, had protested against the chause. When Mr. Goodnow's telegram was sent the Taotal was still in office and no official announcement that he was to be removed had been made. The State Department has not deemed it necessary to take any action in regard to Mr. Goodnow's participation in the protest and this silence is a virtual approval of his course. Officials here do not hesitate to say that if the friendly Taotal is to be superceded by an anti-foretex leader the Powers must regard such a course as a display of defiance and unfriendliness on the part of China which must be dealt with in a radical way.

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